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JOURNAL
OF THE
ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

OCTOBER 28TH, 1868.

DR. HUNT, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The Director read the following Circular convening the Meeting.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

4, *St. Martin's Place*, W.C., 17th October, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the council to request your attendance at a Special General Meeting of the Fellows, to be held on *Wednesday*, the 28th day of October, 1868, at Eight o'clock in the Evening, at 4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square (in accordance with the Resolution* of the Special General Meeting of the 2nd September last), for the purpose of considering a Report prepared by Dr. DUNCAN, Mr. AVERY, Mr. BENDIR, Mr. LEWIS, and Mr. RAMSAY.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD W. BRABROOK, *Director*.

* Resolution of Special General Meeting, 2nd September, 1868.—“That a Committee of five Fellows of the Anthropological Society of London, who are neither members of the Council nor friends of Mr. Hyde Clarke, be nominated, that shall report to a Special General Meeting of the Society upon the general and financial condition of the Society.”

The Chairman then called upon Dr. Duncan to read the Report as follows :—

*The Report of the Committee of Investigation into the general and financial condition of the Anthropological Society of London.**

ORIGIN OF THE COMMITTEE.

A resolution which was proposed at the Special General Meeting of the Anthropological Society, held on September 2nd, 1868, by Dr. P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., and seconded by Mr. Brebner, F.A.S.L., was carried by a majority of twenty-two to thirteen votes. It was thus worded :—“That a Committee of five Fellows of the Anthropological Society, who are neither members of the Council, nor friends of Mr. Hyde Clarke, be nominated; and, that it shall report to a Special General Meeting upon the general and financial condition of the Society.”

* See explanatory note of Council at p. xviii.

NOMINATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The impossibility of choosing such a Committee at the Meeting was evident, but Dr. Duncan asserted that a committee would be chosen, and a report made. Shortly after the day upon which the resolution was carried, Dr. Hunt, in his capacity of President, forwarded Dr. Duncan a list of the Fellows of the Society, and requested him to nominate a committee.

Dr. Duncan, as proposer of the resolution, elected to become a committee-man, and after some slight trouble, the undersigned consented to serve.

Proceedings.—At the first meeting of the committee, held September 16th, 1868, at the rooms of the Anthropological Society, it was clearly understood between the members constituting it, that they had the success of the Society at heart, that they would act independently and without bias, and that no evidence would be received except that of a documentary character. It was resolved that the committee had nothing to do with the quarrel between Mr. Hyde Clarke and the Council of the Society, except in a secondary sense, but that the details upon which the charges brought forward by Mr. Hyde Clarke rested would, of necessity, come before it and be reported on.

Dr. Duncan was chosen chairman.

The inquiries of the Committee may be arranged under the following heads.

1. The income, assets, expenditure, and liabilities of the Society.
2. The Review and Journal.
3. Other publications.
4. Arrears of subscriptions and resignations of Fellows.
5. Estimated income for 1869.
6. The accounts of the Society.
7. Amalgamation proceedings.

Conclusion, with recommendations.

The committee reports that the balance sheet submitted to the Annual Meeting of the Society, January, 1868, agrees with the entries in the books of the Society, and that a statement of the assets and liabilities made up to the 2nd September, 1868, and submitted to it, is correct.

That the following was the financial condition of the Society at the end of the year 1867.

Liabilities	£1430	2	8
Assets	1249	17	3

Balance against Society £ 180 5 5

The correct amount of cash at the bankers then amounted to £72 7s. 3d., and this was the only available asset. Consequently, the debt of the Society was £1357 15s. 5d.

Liabilities	£1430	2	8
Cash	72	7	3

£1357 15 5

It must be noticed that the Society is a "Publishing Society," and

that a considerable stock of books is in its possession. This stock, although not an available asset, may be fairly considered to be nearly so.

The assets not immediately available were :—

1. Value of stock at the Publisher's, taken at the lowest valuation, and not including copyright	-	-	£350	0	0
2. Subscriptions in arrear, estimated as good	-	-	470	0	0
3. Office sales of books	-	-	7	10	0
4. Value of Furniture, Museum, and Library, at the lowest valuation	-	-	350	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£1177	10	0

The available assets - £ 72 7 3

The not immediately available assets 1177 10 0

Total assets, December 31, 1867. £1249 17 3

That on September 2nd, 1868, the financial condition of the Society was as follows :—

Liabilities	£ 825	11	4
Assets	1468	13	9

Balance in favour of the Society £643 2 5

The only immediately available asset was, cash at bankers £118 13s. 9d. Consequently, the debt of the Society was £706. 7s. 7d.

Liabilities	£825	11	4
Assets	118	13	9

£706 17 7

The assets not immediately available, were :—

1. Stock at Publisher's	-	-	-	£350	0	0
2. Arrears of Subscriptions (£1,300) probably good	-	-	-	650	0	0
3. Value of Furniture, Museum, and Library	-	-	-	350	0	0

			1350	0	0
Available assets			118	13	9

Total assets, September 2nd, 1868 £1468 13 9

That subscriptions to the amount of £888 : 6s. have been paid into the Society's hands from January 1st to September 2nd, 1868.

That after a careful examination of the items of expenditure during 1867, it considers due economy was practised.

That the publications of the Society have been well done, and that the price charged against the Society for them has been fair and reasonable.

That the total sum expended by the Society up to Christmas, 1867, was—

For the Review and Journal	-	-	-	£1365	8	6
For other Publications and Printing	-	-	-	1473	3	5

Grand Total £2838 11 11

That, at Christmas, 1867, the Society owed for :—

Publications	-	-	-	£262	14	2
For the Review and Journal	-	-	-	200	0	0

Total owing for Publishing £462 14 2

That on September 2nd, 1868, the Society owed :—

For Publications	-	-	£283	1	4
For the Review and Journal	-	-	387	10	0
Total owing			£670	11	4

That the cost of the Review and Journal in 1867 was, without postage, at the rate of £450.

According to a communication from Dr. Hunt, the charge for each copy of the Review and Journal is to be reduced to 2s. 3d.; consequently, the cost of the Review and Journal will be about £337 10s. a year, if it be supplied to the same number of Fellows as now receive the book. This sum is thus made up :—

Cost of Review	-	-	-	£227	10	0
Ditto of Journal	.	.	-	110	0	0
				£337	10	0

That no profits have as yet been handed over to the Society from the proprietor of the Review, and that this Committee is not aware of there having been any.

The President of the Society having written a letter to the *Athenæum*, informing the public that he is the Proprietor and Editor of the Review which circulates with the Journal as an independent publication, the Committee advises that the sense of the whole Society be taken whether the continuation of this arrangement is desirable.*

The Committee considers that the bargain between the proprietor of the Review and the Society has been straightforward and business-like, although it would have been better had there been no mystery on the subject of the Editorship and Proprietorship of the Review.

That it cannot discover that the Council has acted preferentially, as has been alleged, as regards the payment for the Review. The Review and Journal have been published together; they are serial publications; nevertheless, it cannot be sustained from the books of the Society the Committee has had before it, that there have been preferential payments.

That after a careful examination of the figures sent to the chairman by Mr. Hyde Clarke, in support of an allegation of preferential payments, the Committee reports that it cannot find any proofs of such preferential payments. That it considers the observations of Mr. Hyde Clarke concerning this allegation, to be offensive to good taste, and not to be warranted by facts.

The Committee reports that the Society has in the hands of the publisher, one volume of memoirs, which will cost from £150 to £200, and that there are no other publications in hand for which the Society has a liability.

That the arrangements made some time since with the *Reader* newspaper for advertisements, were justifiable;† but that those which referred to the supply of a copy of the *Reader* to the Fellows, were injudicious.

That the arrears of subscriptions are large in amount.

In 1866, Subscriptions were paid by 535 Fellows.					
1867,	523	„
1868,	423	„

* See note of Council, p. xviii.

† Ibid., p. xviii.

The compounders are 46 in number.

The Fellows in Arrear for 1866 are	113
„ „ 1867 „	217
„ „ 1868 „	292
The amounts owing are, then,	£237 6 0
	455 14 0
	613 4 0

Total Arrears to September 10, 1868 £1306 4 0

It must be remembered that one-quarter of the year 1868 is unexpired.

That, in all probability, one-half of the arrears will be paid up.

That 255 Fellows have resigned in five years (deaths included); and that 31 Fellows were elected whose addresses have never been discovered, and who have never paid anything.*

The Committee reports, that, considering the critical position of many important questions relating to the well-being of the Society, an income for 1869 can hardly be estimated ; it submits the following estimate.

Probable income for 1869.

Subscriptions	-	-	-	£1050	0	0
Arrears	-	-	-	250	0	0
Sale of Publications	-	-	-	70	0	0
				<u>£1370</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The Committee, after sending a written request for the production of the account books of the Society, has received every assistance it has required, especially from the Secretary.

That the annual balance sheets have not been made up upon an uniform principle; the earlier ones apparently exhibiting the whole of the liabilities, and taking credit for the stock of books on hand, arrears of subscription, &c.; the later ones, only showing the receipts and expenditure for the year.

It reports that the books, so far as it has examined them, are accurately kept and properly posted up (to December 31st, 1867), but it advises that the details of receipts and expenditure be more completely exhibited.

That no complete balance sheet of the assets and liabilities having been published by the Council for some years past, it recommends that such a statement shall be submitted to the Fellows at every Annual Meeting, and printed subsequently in the Journal.

That the neglect of this procedure has placed the Society in a false position.

That in the balance sheet passed by the auditors, January 11th, 1868, a balance from last year of £102 12s. is correctly placed under the head of income, but really, it is part of a loan which is not noticed to exist in any part of the balance sheet. Had there been additional published statements of the liabilities, this apparent discrepancy would have explained itself.

That, had such a statement of assets and liabilities been published, some passages in the report of the Council for 1867 would have been modified.

* See note of Council, p. xviii.

That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the report of the Council for 1867 did not give a sufficient explanation of the financial condition of the Society.*

The Committee is anxious to impress upon the Society, that, if all the Fellows in arrear would pay up their subscriptions, the debts could readily be liquidated; and, that it is the obvious duty of the Fellows to fulfil the undertakings they have entered into; for the council, anticipating such conduct, has incurred a serious debt for publications, of which the Fellows have already had the benefit.

It recommends that candidates for election as Fellows of the Society, be required to sign the following form of obligation:†—

“I, the undersigned, being desirous of becoming a Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London, do hereby promise, that I will duly and regularly pay my subscription to the Society as it becomes due, that I will observe all the regulations of the said Society, and that I will endeavour to advance the objects and interests of the said Society. Provided, that whenever I shall signify in writing to the Society that I am desirous of withdrawing my name therefrom, I shall (after the payment of any annual subscription which may be due by me at that period), be free from this obligation.

Witness my hand, this day of ——— ”

The Committee reports, that the following is a correct copy of the proceedings in council in reference to Dr. Hunt's and Mr. Brabrook's resignations, and it is content to leave the facts to tell their own story.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Extract from the Minutes of Council, June 16th, 1868.

DR HUNT, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The President submitted a report on the action of the Committee appointed by the Council to confer with the Committee of the Ethnological Council respecting the proposed union of the two Societies; and he concluded, by laying before the Council the recommendation of the joint Committee, that the name of the new amalgamated Society be, “The Society for the Promotion of the Science of Man.”

The Rev. DUNBAR HEATH proposed, and Dr. SEEMANN seconded as an amendment:—

“That the existence of flourishing Societies under the name of Anthropological Societies in several of the capitals of Europe, is, in itself, a sufficient reason to prevent this Society acceding to a change of name.”

The above resolution having been put, there appeared fifteen votes in its favour, and four against.

Captain BEDFORD PIM moved, and Dr. KING seconded the following resolution, which was carried, one vote only being recorded against it:—

“That the name recommended by the Committee, ‘The Society for the Promotion of the Science of Man,’ is not a better name than ‘Anthropological’; and that the Council of this Society do not con-

* See note of Council, p. xix.

† Ibid., p. xix.

sider such a change desirable ; but they are quite willing to leave the selection of the name for the joint Society to the vote of a combined General Meeting of both Societies.

The Council then suspended its sitting.

On its resumption, Dr. HUNT announced that he had just submitted the above Resolutions to the Committee of the Ethnological Council, and they had been rejected by that Committee. Negotiations for a Union were consequently at an end, and he tendered his resignation of the Presidency of the Society.

Mr. BRABROOK also tendered his resignation of the office of Director.

Mr. PIKE proposed that the best thanks of the Council be given to the Committee for their efforts in endeavouring to carry out the proposed union of this Society with the Ethnological. (Carried unanimously.)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Extract from Minutes of Council, June 19th, 1868.

DR. HUNT, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

Resolved, that the Resignations of Dr. Hunt, as President, and Mr. Brabrook, as Director of the Society, be accepted.

Dr. J. BARNARD DAVIS, F.R.S., was then unanimously elected President.

Dr. DAVIS having taken the chair, the last two Resolutions were rescinded, and the following Resolution, proposed by Captain BEDFORD PIM, seconded by Mr. VAUX, was adopted, one vote only being recorded against it :—

“That the resignation of Dr. Hunt, as President of this Society, be not accepted, his services being of such importance to the Society, that they cannot be dispensed with.”

Proposed by Dr. CHARNOCK, seconded by Mr. COX, and carried unanimously :—

“That the resignation of Mr. Brabrook, as Director of this Society, be not accepted, his services being of such importance to the Society, that they cannot be dispensed with.”

The Committee is of opinion that an amalgamation of the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies, would, in the interests of both Societies, and of science, still be desirable if it could be effected on equitable terms, and it recommends that any reasonable concession should be made.

It urges the publication of the Memoirs, and the continuance of the Journal of the Society, but it deprecates reflections upon the character and peculiarities of any of the learned Societies.

The Committee regrets the number of resignations, and considers that there must be some other cause for it than pecuniary disability.

It is impressed with the notion, that the objectionable expression of opinions upon sacred subjects which is occasionally found in some of the publications of the Society, has much to do with the secession of Fellows.

Believing that Anthropology can only flourish under the flag of

wisdom and peace, this Committee urges the adoption of such means as will prevent the appearance of paragraphs in the Society's publications which are uselessly offensive to the religious convictions of a greater or less number of the Fellows.

In presenting this Report, the Committee considers that it will give those, who are now engaged in a bitter quarrel, which is doing serious injury to the Society and the science it professes to study, an opportunity of admitting errors of statement, of retracting offensive expressions and accusations, and of joining in the attempt to establish the Society on a firmer basis.

That we, the undersigned, are unanimous in this our Report.

P. MARTIN DUNCAN, F.R.S., F.A.S.L.

J. GOULD AVERY, F.A.S.L.

A. BENDIR, F.A.S.L.

A. L. LEWIS, F.A.S.L.

A. RAMSAY, JUN., F.A.S.L.

The DIRECTOR said, that as representative of the Council he begged to move that the report be received and printed. He was certain that he but expressed the general feeling of the meeting when he said that the report was a most valuable document, and did the highest credit to the industry, ability, and good feeling of the gentlemen who had made it. The Society were greatly indebted to the Committee, who had entered carefully into matters of detail, had worked day and night to make themselves acquainted with all the facts, and had presented a completely exhaustive and satisfactory report.

The Rev. DUNBAR HEATH (Treasurer), expressed great satisfaction in seconding the motion. The Council had been uncertain up to that moment what their fate was to be, and after the anxiety which they had felt, it was a relief to be thus exonerated from the charges that had been brought against them. As Treasurer of the Society, he was happy to say that the report proved that in the statements of their accounts they had told no fibs. The recommendations of the Committee he had no doubt would be received by the Council in the spirit with which they were given. He had never made any observation intended to be offensive to the religious feelings of any member; and as to the *Review* question, the Council had no other object but the interests of the Society. It was an open question. It was satisfactory that parties totally independent and very desirous to know the real facts, had told them what the actual position of the Society is. He always had the idea that the state of the accounts was a simple matter, and it seemed from the report to be so. With regard to the question of amalgamation, the Council had been unanimous in its favour and had no objection to offer. They had offered to give up everything to effect it, and they could do no more. He hoped, that after what had occurred, they would go forward from that day with increased energy to carry out the objects for which the Anthropological Society was established. No scientific society was more desirous of doing good. Dr. Hunt, their President, was most

energetic in working for their success, and there was no reason why they should not double their numbers.

Mr. MACKENZIE expressed satisfaction at the report of the Committee. He said he had always thought the Council of the Society had done the right thing, and the report had proved that it was so. The correctness of their motives and of their manner of dealing with the finances had been settled by the report, and he wished to give his testimony to its exceeding value. Dr. Duncan had elicited much which had escaped the notice of others who had looked into the accounts. He considered, however, that the investigation was an irregular proceeding, and that strictly speaking, the report was a null and void document; and it was only on account of what it contained, as justifying the accounts of the Society, that they should receive it at all. It was simply because it was a good report in itself, which it was considered necessary to place before the Society. As to the question of amalgamation, he was totally against it. He thought the two Societies could not do better than take their own course. Their Society could never enter into fusion with the Ethnological under any circumstances. The report confirmed the opinion that this Society should work independently and without reliance on any other body. There was no Society in London so straightforward in their pursuit of truth and science. They had no dirty linen to wash. It had been all washed and ironed by the committee; all they had got to do was to wear it properly.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE said he had hoped there might have been some response to the concluding observations of the Committee. He should refrain from making any observations which the nature of the report suggested. The report established nearly everything he had said. One remark in the report as to the nature of the payments was unfair; there was no statement of assets and liabilities in the accounts presented at the Anniversary Meeting. At that Meeting the liabilities were stated generally to amount to £400. The total amount of the printer's bill at that time was £800, and it appeared to him that about £200 was due on account of the *Anthropological Review*. He had stated the circumstances under which he made the remarks at the anniversary meeting, and the origin of his statement was that what took place was the subject of controversy. When those remarks were published he had no other course than to appeal to the public press, and he could not regret the result which had been attained. His only object was to get at the true state of the affairs of the Society and to reduce the amount of the debt. That object had been effected since the last Anniversary Meeting. At that time the debt amounted to £1400, and was increasing, while the income was diminishing. The Council responded to his remarks by reducing the debt, and he trusted the result of what had occurred, instead of doing damage to the Society would place it on a more sure foundation. He had no desire to withdraw from the subject of the discussion, for the report of the Committee showed, that on the 31st December last the Society required reform.

Dr. KING gave his vote for the adoption of the report *in toto*.

He said he must express strongly his opinion that Mr. Hyde Clarke's proceeding in publishing the letter in the *Athenæum* was most unjustifiable, as was shown in the report. That report was a perfect contradiction of Mr. Clarke's statements. Mr. Clarke had done all he could to prevent the amalgamation of the two Societies; but he was wrong from the beginning to the end. He had said that the proposed plan of amalgamation went off on the question of finance. But he (Dr. King), said positively it was not so.

Mr. DENDY observed that the tenour of the report was unexpected. The investigation was undertaken adversely to the Council, but he was glad to find that the Committee had vindicated the conduct of the Council in every way. They had proved that the Council of the Anthropological Society had done right in incurring expenses in the anticipation of the good that would eventually be derived. He wished to take cognisance of that portion of the report which alluded to the atheistical tendency of the remarks of some of the members. He thought that a wrong view had been taken by the Committee of the occasional remarks during the discussions. In considering the correlation of Scripture with science, he thought they ought not to take under review those parts which were of divine origin, such as the prophecies, etc., but they might take the historical parts and comment on them. He believed that the public thought that because little discrepancies appeared between some received religious opinions and the opinions occasionally expressed in that Society, that they had an atheistical tendency. In his opinion, religious men should enquire more, and scientific men believe more. They should induce men to neutralise their opinions; and though the union might produce a little effervescence at first, it would accomplish much good in the end. He regretted that the amalgamation of the two Societies had not taken place, especially as it came so near as to be a mere question of name. The proposed name of "Society for the promotion of the Science of Man," was objectionable, for it was very difficult to put such a title on paper. He trusted that, by and bye, both Societies would agree to amalgamate, and that they would retain the word "Anthropological."

Mr. BROOKES begged Dr. King not to make this matter a personal question again. He had not intended to do more than to deprecate the exhibition of the strong personal feud between Dr. King and Mr. Clarke which ought not to be. He thought that the report did substantiate the charges brought against the Council. There might have been some incongruities and some degree of intemperance in the manner in which the charges were preferred; but substantially, they were to the effect that an investigation of the affairs of the Society was required, and they led to that report, the concluding recommendations of which were judicious and were calculated to restore peace. There was no statement of assets and liabilities shown to the auditors at the General Meeting; for the auditors were told that they had nothing to do but to examine the receipts and payments of the last year. Mr. Bendir asks why the statement was not demanded? It was demanded; and he would ask in return, why was it kept back?

A statement of assets was, indeed, subsequently shown to them, but not officially, and it was incomplete and imperfect. With regard to the proposed amalgamation, he thought a great mistake had been made which prevented it from taking place. When the delegates were appointed by the Council to negotiate the matter, it was understood that the name of the Society would be a question, perhaps the great question in dispute, and that a neutral name would be accepted. The delegates went to carry out the arrangement on that basis. And the Council were pledged to support the delegates, and there should not have been any further reference to them on the point.

The PRESIDENT explained that the Council changed the basis of negotiation, and it was arranged that the name should be retained if no better name could be found ; and Professor Huxley, who had said that no better name was possible, had afterwards said, that if they did not accept some other name the amalgamation must come to an end.

Mr. BROOKES, in continuation, said the delegates were instructed to adopt any name they thought proper. There was no reservation, therefore there should not have been any subsequent reference to the Council. The resignations of the President and Director showed the nature of the pledge given to Professor Huxley, to the effect, that if not supported by the Council they would resign.

The PRESIDENT stated that they resigned, because they had told Professor Huxley that if the Council did not accept the name proposed, they would resign.

Mr. BROOKES thought that the President's explanation was not different from his assertion. If the matter were as he stated, then the delegates ought not to have submitted the question to the Council again.

Mr. PIKE observed, that every-one seemed to accept the report of the Committee in the same sense ; no sophistry and no verbiage could convert that report into anything but a complete vindication of the Council, and a wholesome rebuke to the two persons (and there were only two) who had attacked it. There were certain points in the report on which remark might be made, one of which was the alleged atheism of the Society.

Dr. DUNCAN (Chairman of Committee), rose to explain. He said, the words of the report were : "It is impressed with the notion, that the objectionable expression of opinions upon sacred subjects which is occasionally found in some of the publications of the Society, has much to do with the secession of Fellows. Believing that Anthropology can only flourish under the flag of wisdom and peace, this Committee urges the adoption of such means as will prevent the appearance of paragraphs in the Society's publications which are uselessly offensive to the religious convictions of a greater or less number of the Fellows."

Mr. PIKE agreed with the report in that recommendation ; and the adoption of it would give power to the Council to expunge from their reports expressions that might be offensive. As to the question of amalgamation, he had at one time thought, that in the interests of

science an amalgamation should be made on any terms; but upon further consideration he was not certain that if any little feeling of rivalry existed between any two Societies, such a spirit might not stimulate the members of each body to increased exertion, and prove in the end beneficial to science. The Societies, if amalgamated, would incur less expense; but, it seemed hardly within the province of their Society at present, to make any application to the Ethnological Society for union.

Mr. VAUX considered it to be beneath their Society to go into the question of amalgamation, and that they ought to maintain their own position. There was no necessity to quarrel among themselves or with others; they had their own work to do, and if they did it well they need not mind what others might say.

Mr. BENDIR (Member of the Committee), felt obliged, not as a Committeeman, but as a Fellow of the Society, to protest most emphatically against Mr. Clarke's perversion of the meaning of the report. He had examined Mr. Clarke's figures, but could not find them correct in any one instance; the figures of the report proved numerous and important errors by Mr. Clarke, for which he ought not to hesitate any longer to apologise in a sincere and gentlemanly way. If Mr. Clarke did not do so, the Fellows would excuse him if he reluctantly followed Mr. Clarke in the discussion of a few personalities, which he was sorry to introduce, although they were pertinent to the subject. But he paused, to wait for the apology he still desired to listen to. Well, he hardly expected Mr. Clarke would apologise; the fact was, he was only doing to this Society what he had been and was now doing in others; the report of a meeting of a Railway or Financial Company appearing in the daily papers of the 30th September, had increased the world's knowledge of Mr. Clarke, "who was listened to with much impatience," etc., etc., and afterwards led to a squabble in a police court. The Ethnological, Horticultural, and Statistical Societies, were also benefited by Mr. Clarke's activity and energy: the latter he was, as he called it, "now reorganising." Add to this, Mr. Clarke's frequent contributions to the weekly paper which had opened its pages to him; and there was a nice catalogue of his labours for the present. As to the past, a gentleman, whose name need not transpire, but would carry some weight if it did, had graphically described Mr. Clarke's conduct; and accounted for his retiring from the service of a great and glorious, but inappreciative country. The character of Mr. Clarke was summed up in four brief words: "always in hot water." If gentlemen did not feel as interested in the biography of the individual as in the history of the race, they were not yet practical Anthropologists; but he would gladly change the venue to suit their taste. If gentlemen present, take into their consideration the antecedents of the man as far as they were on record, they would, perhaps, be able to judge of his motives, which no longer could be mistaken by anybody. Mr. Clarke was on the Council of a rival society, and he could only congratulate the cause of science on the acquisition. He, for his part, called upon Mr. Clarke after the report

was in print to look into it carefully; another opportunity would then be afforded him of either withdrawing or substantiating the charges he inconsistently published; he said inconsistently, as Mr. Clarke by joining this Society had pledged himself to its rules, which prescribed a remedy very different to that which Mr. Clarke had attempted to apply.

Dr. DUNCAN (Chairman of the Committee), thanked the meeting for the reception they had given to the result of their labours, which he hoped would prove beneficial to the Society, and that in a few days certain acerbities of expression which had occurred would be softened and apologies made. He thought that Mr. Clarke was wrong in the assertion that the Council had indulged in preferential payments, and that in making that charge he had got hold of wrong figures in the accounts. It should be borne in mind that the *Anthropological Review* and *Journal* together, constituted a serial publication, and that they must be paid for at certain periods. With respect to other matters, he thought that Mr. Dendy had mistaken the tenour of the last sentences of the report, which were not to the effect he seemed to conceive. As to Mr. Brookes, he was glad that he praised the Committee, and with regard to his audit of the accounts it was correct so far as it went, but he should have insisted on having a statement of the liabilities of the Society, which was drawn out ready to be produced. He advised the Council in future to have a balance sheet, which would contain a statement of assets and liabilities, placed before the auditors, and then there would be no difficulty in understanding the position of the Society's affairs. There could be no doubt that in past years they had struggled through great difficulty, and that on more than one occasion the Treasurer had sometimes put his hand into his own pocket to meet urgent demands. With regard to the amalgamation scheme, it had received the support of some who were anxious for both Societies to flourish. If it could be properly effected, the amalgamation would be greatly to the benefit of the Society. The Anthropological Society comprised within its objects much more than the Ethnological Society had in view. As to the past, it was probable, that after the explanations which had been made, the members in arrear would pay up their subscriptions; and if all that had occurred went forth to the world, it was to be hoped that the difficulty which had arisen would be only temporary. The positions of the Society now and in December last, were very different, and now there was a good look out. He hoped, after what had taken place, that the Council would forgive, forget, and forbear, and that they and Mr. Clarke would again come together.

The DIRECTOR said he felt the same desire for peace, but at the same time the Council could not accept peace at any price. It was a case in which the Council had felt it to be their duty to bring a grave charge against a member of the Society in nearly the same terms as Dr. Duncan had expressed that night. When the subject was brought before the General Meeting, he (the Director), told them that the statements made by Mr. Clarke were not true; that there had been no preferential payments nor anything like jobbing on the

part of the Council, yet that person did not wait to inquire, but said that the payments made showed jobbing. He (the Director) knew, when the committee of investigation was appointed, what the result would be, and the facts were as much within Mr. Clarke's reach as his. Every statement Mr. Clarke made was incorrect.

Mr. BROOKES here remarked that Mr. Clarke did not know at the time that the President was the proprietor of the *Review*.

The DIRECTOR, in continuation, and without noticing the interruption, asked whether the Council were not to have any apology for such conduct. Since the Anniversary Meeting the Society had been kept in a ferment by assertions which were contrary to fact; and he should feel it to be his duty to resist such proceedings to the utmost. Mr. Clarke sent his letter to the Council on the 10th of August and it appeared in print on the 15th, before there was time for a reply. Mr. Clarke now insinuated that his interference had been advantageous to the Society; but he (the Director), said most decidedly that it had produced evil to the Society. Two years ago arrangements were made for a reduction of the expenditure; and a reduction equal to 33 per cent. had been made long before Mr. Clarke interfered in their proceedings. The financial position of the Society was in consequence much improved, and they were now in a position fully equal to that of any Scientific Society in London at a corresponding period of its history. The report of the Committee was fair, honourable, and straightforward; but the epithet "judicious," by which it had been designated by Mr. Brookes, did not apply to it. The report was the result of the unbiassed labour of the Members of the Committee. They would not have his assistance, but they had pursued the inquiry perfectly unbiassed.

Mr. J. GOULD AVERY (Member of the Committee), made some remarks on what had been said by Mr. Clarke and by Mr. Brookes. Mr. Clarke had said that the substance of the report justified his accusation against the Council as to the state of the Society. But the fact was that the result of the inquiry had been to damage Mr. Hyde Clarke. Mr. Brookes said that it had shown that there was something amiss; but the general impression of the Committee was that almost every one of Mr. Clarke's allegations was contrary to fact, for he had failed to produce a semblance of evidence in their favour. The Committee investigated all these matters, and the result was very damaging to him. Their verdict was, not only "not proven," but "not guilty" on every point; and in bringing in that verdict, they said that it was due from Mr. Clarke to the President and to the Council to make an apology. He considered that Mr. Clarke could not stand right with the Society or with the public until that had been done, and the apology ought to be as public as the accusation had been.

Mr. A. L. LEWIS (Member of the Committee), expressed his entire approval of every word Mr. Avery had uttered, and he hoped that Mr. Clarke would accept his advice.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE said he had no wish to impugn the conduct of the Committee, and he felt surprised, that after having made that

report any Member of the Committee should impugn him. What must be the character of that Committee, he asked, one of whom could come there and say, that he (Mr. Clarke), had been for many years concerned in disturbing scientific societies and financial bodies? The Statistical Society was said to be one of them. He would not, however, waste the time of the Meeting with idle matters of that kind; he regretted that Members of the Committee should show their personal feelings by making such remarks. He conceived that the person to receive an apology was himself, and not the Council. When the Report came before the public, it would then be seen who were the parties to make an apology, and he knew the result of the publication of that report would be to show that there had been errors in the past of the nature he had pointed out. Nothing had occurred to shake his conviction that he was right. He would refrain from commenting on the report; he would only say, that if the advice it gave had been adopted there would have been no personalities, and the Society might have enjoyed the benefit of it; but one controversy raised the ground for another, and he should consider what course he should take.

Mr. BENDIR said that all the evidence offered by Mr. Clarke was laid before the Committee, but they resolved not to be dictated to by him.

The PRESIDENT said he was much pained by the remarks just made by Mr. Clarke, who he hoped would have apologised; but instead of doing so, asserted the investigations had not been properly conducted. After such remarks he would say nothing more about Mr. Clarke, but his statements at that meeting would serve to show the difficulty the Council had in dealing with him, and why it was thought desirable that he should be expelled from the Society. He (the President) believed that there were few scientific societies with which, after six years of struggling with difficulties, more faults might not have been found, and he was thoroughly content with the report of the Committee. As to the alleged mystery regarding the *Review and Journal*, he had stated that he was the editor; and as to the apparent mystery about it, it was adopted as a matter of self-defence, for if he had made it known that he was the editor, it would be doubtful whether he would have been there that evening. The copyright of the *Review* had been offered to the Council again and again, and there was no mystery as to that. If it were thought incompatible with the office of the President of the Society that he should be the editor of the *Review*, he should be ready to resign either one or the other, or both. As to the question of amalgamation, he would say nothing. He consented to accept another name; but he now heard his friends say that the name proposed was ridiculous. All that could be said for it was, that it was not so ridiculous as any of those proposed by Professor Huxley. As to the alleged offensive remarks on sacred subjects, he hoped the Council would attend to the recommendation of the Report; but the members who contributed the papers, rather than the Council, were attacked by those remarks. As to the recommendation respecting attacks on other societies, he said that this So-

ciety had abstained from any until after the meeting of the British Association at Bath, when the Anthropological Society was attacked, and it was thought desirable to reply to those attacks. The President mentioned that Professor Huxley had announced that ladies would not in future be admitted to the meetings of the Ethnological Society, and they would thus be deprived of any cause for comment on this head. He concluded by putting to the meeting the motion, that the report of the Council be received, and printed in the Society's official journal.

The motion, "That the Report of the Committee be received, and printed," was then put to the vote, and was carried with one dissentient (Mr. Hyde Clarke).

Mr. DIBLEY proposed a resolution to the following effect,—

"That this meeting has great pleasure in declaring its fullest confidence in Dr. Hunt, President, and the Council of the Society; and takes this opportunity of expressing their regret at the unwarrantable statements made by Mr. Hyde Clarke, and their hope that he will publicly retract the same, at the earliest opportunity, or at once retire from the Society."

Mr. WALFORD said he felt satisfied that the report was an independent one, and that he had never listened to a report so convincing and gentlemanly; therefore, the members of that Committee well deserved the thanks of the meeting. After having read the statements of Mr. Clarke, he must say that a more damning refutation of such charges was never made in so mild and proper a manner. If there had been anything objectionable in the *Review*, the proper channel for a reply would have been the *Review* in which it appeared, and departure from that channel was evidence of the vilest intention. He still, however, hoped that they would hear from Mr. Clarke, and from the other gentleman who had attempted to bolster up his statements, a retraction and apology. Never yet did English gentlemen hesitate to apologise where they had made wrongful accusations; and he hoped that apologies would be made by them, that night, for the vile and scandalous attempts to defame the President and officers of that Society. If they refused to do so, they would, in the public mind, be expelled after these proceedings. He concluded by moving, "That the best thanks of the Society be given to the Committee for their investigations and report, and that any expenses they might have incurred by the inquiry should be repaid."

Mr. DIBLEY's motion, which was being written out while Mr. Walford was speaking, took precedence of this resolution, and, having been seconded, was put to the meeting.

Dr. DONOVAN declared that Mr. Hyde Clarke had met with the fate of every reformer. He had been cried down, degraded, and vilified; but he would ultimately triumph. He dissented from any vote of thanks to Dr. Hunt, whom he considered the great enemy of the Society, as the promulgator of atheistical opinions in the *Anthropological Review* and *Journal*, which were supposed to be the organs of the Anthropological Society. In the management of the Society, he had got men of similar opinions to his own on the Council; and it was no

wonder that independent members had been driven away by scores. Men having such opinions were, he said, disqualified from holding the management of any English society, and he "stigmatised the whole lot of them." He concluded by moving an amendment, to the effect "that the Society viewed with regret and disapprobation the fact that a great majority of the Council are professed atheists."

The amendment was not seconded.

Mr. ANDERSON ROSE agreed with the report of the Committee, and expressed his thanks to them for every word of it; but he saw in the report no ground for the personal attack which had been made on Mr. Clarke. The result of the charges alleged against the President and Council by that gentleman, had been the production of a report which would put the Society right with the public; and he thought Mr. Clarke had been punished enough by the opprobrious terms that had been heaped upon him.

When Mr. Dibley's motion was about to be put to the vote, Dr. Donovan insisted on his amendment being put first, and for some time he persisted that it should be done, though told that it would be irregular to put an amendment, which had not been seconded, to the vote.

Mr. BROOKES expressed himself astonished at the turn matters had taken. It might be well, he said, to talk about gentlemanly feeling; but what, he asked, had been the feeling exhibited that night? After reading the report of the Committee, recommending peace and amity, one member of the Committee after another rose to make violent and vituperative attacks on Mr. Clarke because he would not apologise. It was unreasonable to call on Mr. Clarke to make an apology on the mere reading of that report. It required to be read over and considered. So far as he understood it, it appeared to substantiate the charges made by Mr. Clarke. There were no means by which he could get accurate figures; therefore, mere inaccuracy should not be made a serious charge against him. When the report was printed, they would be able to compare it with the statements in the *Athenæum*, and he should be one of the first to call on Mr. Clarke to apologise, if the report did not agree with his statements.

Mr. VAUX suggested an alteration in the resolution, to the effect "that the meeting feel pleasure in expressing their confidence in Dr. Hunt, and regret that Mr. Clarke should have published his statements, for which it is hoped he will take the earliest opportunity to apologise."

Mr. HYDE CLARKE asked what he had to apologise for. There were a great many parts of the report which confirmed his statement. The only part which contradicted him was that respecting the alleged preferential payments, and they had heard nothing from the Chairman of the Committee which showed that he was wrong on that point. If he found he were in the wrong in regard to that or any other matter, he would be ready to apologise.

The resolution, altered by the omission of the words "or at once retire from the Society," was then put to the vote, and carried with one dissentient (Dr. Donovan):—

"That this meeting has great pleasure in declaring its fullest confidence in Dr. Hunt, President, and the Council of the Society ; and takes this opportunity of expressing their regret at the unwarrantable statements made by Mr. Hyde Clarke, and their hope that he will publicly retract the same at the earliest opportunity."

The PRESIDENT returned thanks. He said that since the attack commenced he, as a representative of the Society, had received such a number of letters from all quarters as to inspire him with far greater enthusiasm as to the present state of the Society and their future prospects. In that respect he thought the attack had done good service. He expressed the hope that he should soon be able to retire from the honourable office he held as their President, and take an independent position in the Council.

Mr. Walford's resolution of thanks to the Committee was then proposed, and passed unanimously.

Dr. DUNCAN, on behalf of the Committee and for himself, returned thanks. He said he trusted that Mr. Clarke would withdraw his expressions towards the Committee ; and that when he had examined the figures and compared them with his statement, he would do what was right, and apologise. He thought the Council should consider *seriatim* the recommendations suggested by the Committee.

The PRESIDENT assured Dr. Duncan that not only would the recommendations of the Committee be discussed, but they would most probably be adopted. As to the recommendation of amity and goodwill, he said he had been a fighting Fellow of the Society for the last six years, but he should have much pleasure if this dispute came to an end ; and if Mr. Clarke and Mr. Brookes came forward to apologise for the injury they had tried to do to the Society, he should be most ready to let bygones be bygones.

The meeting then separated.

[APPENDIX.

I. EXPLANATORY NOTES.

P. i, line 20.

The Council find it necessary to append some explanatory notes to the Report of the Committee. The necessity probably would not have arisen if the Committee had thought it consistent with their duty to avail themselves of the offer of the Director and several Members of the Council to attend and give verbal explanations.

P. iv, line 22.

The Council anticipated this suggestion of the Committee by ordering at their Meeting on October 7th, 1868, that the opinion of Fellows should be taken on this subject.

P. iv, line 5 from bottom.

The arrangement alluded to, was an experiment which lasted seven weeks, from the 17th April to the 7th June, 1866.

P. v, line 14.

The statement of the Committee is incorrectly worded. The Council are informed that its real meaning is, that the election of

twenty Fellows has been cancelled at their own request, the proposer not having had their authority to nominate them; and that the present addresses of eleven Members, who have paid no subscriptions, are not entered in the office books; though, of course, the addresses of all were known at the time of election.

P. vi, line 3.

The recommendation that a printed statement of assets and liabilities should be made every year, is one that the Council feel great difficulty in assenting to. As the assets of the Society consist mainly of two items, the value of which is conjectural, viz. :—Unsold books in the hands of the publishers, and arrears due from Members, the Council feel great hesitation in accepting the responsibility of placing an estimated value upon them; and to insert them in the accounts at their gross value, would be certain to mislead. The Council are advised, moreover, that the publication of such a statement would not be in accordance with the general custom of publishing societies. The Committee remark that, had a statement of assets and liabilities been published, some passages in the Report of Council for 1867, would have been modified. The Council have not been able to discover the passages alluded to. As delegates and representatives of the whole body of Fellows, they have always desired to communicate their views quite unreservedly to their constituents, and they are not aware that they failed in doing so on that occasion. The Committee do not appear to have had before them the proposition submitted to the Council some time ago, viz., that the property of the Society in unsold books should be transferred to a body of Fellows, each of whom should contribute £50 to a fund for paying off the debt to the printer. Some names have been already handed into the Council as willing to enter into this arrangement, and the Council would have been glad to have had the support of the Committee to this proposition.

P. vi, line 11.

This is ordered by the Regulations (form No. 2). The Council on the 5th November, 1867, resolved that a letter of similar nature should be prepared and signed by each Fellow. Such printed forms are in the office, and have been sent out. It is to be regretted that they are very rarely returned by the Fellows.

II. REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON NOVEMBER 3RD, 1868, TO INQUIRE INTO THE DESIRABILITY OF ACCEPTING THE COPYRIGHT OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL REVIEW, AND TO REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE PRESENT PLAN OF PUBLISHING THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—Your sub-Committee have had before them a number of documents with reference to the conduct and cost of the *Anthropological Review* and *Journal of the Anthropological Society of London*, and, among these, especially, the statements of Messrs. Richards and Trübner, the one as to the cost of printing, the other, as to the sales which have been effected.

They have found :—

1. That the cost of the first 19 Numbers of the *Review* and *Journal* amounted to £2866 15s. 11d. ; of which, the Editor will receive back £2326 17s. 1d. ; losing by the transaction £539 18s. 10d., or, on an average, about £28 8s. per quarter.

2. Your sub-Committee find, that the above statement of the costs of publication, etc., which they have computed from the reports of the printer and publisher, is fully confirmed by the estimates forwarded to them by the Editor of the *Anthropological Review*. Thus, Dr. Hunt has put the very lowest cost of everything at £325 per annum. In this estimate he has allowed nothing for the cost of possible or probable translations, for the remuneration of an editor or sub-editor, or for the many incidental expenses unavoidable in the efficient carrying out of a Scientific Journal. We consider, therefore, the second estimate he has sent, to be, in all probability, much nearer the mark. According to this, the whole cost per annum is about £425, or £100 more than the first estimate. To this sum, we think we cannot add less than £75 for editorial expenses—a very moderate amount, it should be remarked, when we bear in mind the class of editor required for such a *Review*. It will be seen that, on this view, we cannot assume that the entire cost will be much less than £500. Of this sum, however, we may reasonably expect to recover from £75 to £120—by sales on the part of the publishers,—in other words, not less than £400 per annum must be set aside as the usual annual cost of the *Review* and *Journal*.

3. Your sub-Committee can see no ground for supposing that, were the Society to accept the copyright of the *Anthropological Review*, they would be able of themselves to publish it at a rate less than that at which it is at present conducted. As compared with the Quarterly Journals of other Societies, and looking at the amount of matter it contains, it must be pronounced to be a cheap publication to any one ; and, especially so to members of the Society. Add to this, that if the Society were to determine on taking it on their own shoulders, they could not do so without first securing a special Editor, whose salary must be adequate to the very varied knowledge he must possess.

4. Your sub-Committee further feel strongly that it is inadvisable, to say the least, as a question of policy, that the Society by accepting the ownership of the *Anthropological Review* should, thereby, become responsible, as they assuredly would become, for every phrase or argument which may hereafter occur in any of its pages ; the only results of which would be, that the Council would be constantly involved in unpleasant and profitless discussions. Nor do they believe that such a step would be a wise one as regards the *Review* itself. The very essence of such a publication—as it seems to them—consists in the fact, that it is as free as possible from control on all matters of legitimate scientific inquiry ; and they believe that its energies are liable to be grievously cramped and checked if once bound down by the tight ropes of a Council and of a Special Editor. At the same time, as remarks have from time to time been made

as to the matter occasionally admitted into the *Review*, and on the tone in which certain subjects have been handled, your sub-Committee would recommend, that all future numbers of the *Review* shall contain on their commencing fly-leaves or wrappers, a notice such as is always attached to the "*Archæologia*," to the effect, that the Society is not to be held responsible for the individual opinions set forth in the following papers.

5. On these and other grounds, which it is needless to urge here, your sub-Committee are clearly of opinion that, while offering the heartiest thanks to Dr. Hunt and the publishers of the *Anthropological Review* for the readiness with which they have supplied them with all needful information, the Society would be in no sense a gainer by accepting either the copyright or the conduct of the *Review*, and that it is unquestionably the wisest policy for the Society to leave the arrangements between it and the *Anthropological Review* exactly in the same position they occupy at present.

W. S. W. VAUX, M.A., F.R.S., Chairman.

H. BEIGEL, M.D., M.R.C.P.Lond., Chairman of
Finance and Publication Committee.

L. OWEN PIKE, M.A., F.A.S.L.

17th November, 1868.]

SESSION 1868-69.

FIRST ORDINARY MEETING, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1868.

DR. JAMES HUNT, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The following new members were elected:—

Fellows.—Thomas Inman, Esq., M.D., Liverpool; Arthur Dyott Thomson, Esq., M.A., Belvedere, Tunbridge Wells; William Ralph Benson, Esq., Allahabad, North West Provinces, India; John Heaton Esq., Eastwood, Notts; William Arbuthnot, Esq., Oriental Club and Hardwick Hall; Daniel de Castro, Esq., Mitre Court, Temple; Thomas H. Morgan, Esq., Oakhurst, Ore, near Hastings; Lawson Tait, Esq., M.R.C.S., Wakefield; W. H. Harrison, Esq., Herne Hill; L. E. Sewall, Esq., M.D., Boston, U.S.; J. McCormack, Esq., Congo River, W. Africa; H. J. Hulcee, Esq., M.D., Louisville, U.S.; J. B. Sparhawk, Esq., Fernando Po; Joseph Kaines, Esq., 13, Finsbury Place South; S. J. Smithers, Esq., 1, College Street, St. Albans; Arthur Turrel, Esq., New York; Felix Garden, Esq., Penzance; Chas. Napoleon De Gardi, Esq., Brass River, West Africa; James Strathern, Esq., Old Calabar River, and Glasgow; Karl V. Nordman, Esq., C.E., Calicut, Madras; Basil Lovery, Esq., Madras; Capt. C. E. Russell, 2nd W.I.R., Accra, Cape Coast, West Africa; A. A. Stewart, Esq., M.D., Staff Surgeon, Cape Coast Castle.

Corresponding Members.—Benjamin Robert Winthrop, Esq., New York; Dr. C. B. G. Miraglia, Aversa, near Naples, Italy; Robert S. Newton, Esq., New York.

Local Secretaries.—Dr. Diezmann, San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua;